(b) 45Type-I flats for Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Pool have been completed and released recently for allotment. The remaining quarters are yet to be completed. They will be released for allotment in stages as they are completed.

(c) No revenue loss to Government will lie caused as the flats are being released for allotment as soon as they are ready.

(d) Allotment of flats can, start only after they are ready i, n all respects and are released for allotment.

Purification of saline and polluted water

*370. SHRI CHIMANBHAT MEHTA: SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technology for converting saline or brackish and polluted water into drinking water has been developed, if so, whether such a technology is comercially viable;

(b) if so, whether any such plants have been established in the coastal regions of Saurashtra and North Gujarat, if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether these plants use the process of reverse osmosis, if so, what are the details of this process including the capital cost of such plant, aJid the power required for conversion of 10, 000 litre of saline water;

(d) Whether Munigappa Chettiar Resear. ch Centre, Madras have put up such plants, if so, what are the details of their performance;

(e) whether the Government of Gujarat have sought any technical or financial assistance for such projects; and

(f) if so, what are the details thereof and what action the Central Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRTMATT MOHSINA KIDI WAT): (ai Two technologies, namely, (i) Reverse Osmosis and (ii) Electrodialysis have been developed for converting saline and brackish water into drinking water. The commercial viability of these is yet to be fully determined.

(b) As a part of a pilot study an Electrodialysis plant i, n Adalsar village and a Reverse Osmosis plant in Malika village of Gujarat have been installed.

(c) The plant at jvialika village ases the Reverse Osmosis process. This plant has been fabricated by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. The average power required to convert 10 kilo litres of saline water is about 32 kilowatt hours.

(d) Information on this point is being collected and will be placed On the Table of the Sabha.

(e) and (f) The pilot plants have been set up as Research Projects with assistance from Government of India. This Ministry-provides funds for the full cost of the plant. Other expenditure like civil works, operation and maintenance cost are borne by the State Government. Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board requested for installation of four additional units in November. 1984. It was decided that additional units need not be installed till 'he evaluation of the functioning of existing unit is completed.

However, Ministry of Agriculture approve an expenditure of Rs. 106 lakhs for Reverse Osmosis plants under the Scarcity Relief Master Plan for Gujarat in 1985-86.

Expansion of Barauni Fertilizer Plant

*371. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: SHRI SURAJ PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government had planned to expand/revamp Barauni Fertilizer Plant during the last three years;

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to revamp/expand it in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to expand the Barauni Fertilizer Unit, due to its poor capacity utilisation and continuous losses. As regards its revamping, no decision has been taken.

खरपतवार-नाशक दवा 24–डी के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबंध

*373. **श्री शरद यादव** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में किसान 24–डी नामक खरपतवार–नाशक दवा का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं जिससे मिट्टी की उर्वरकता नष्ट हो जाती है और उसे बंजर भूमि में बदल देती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रसायन के उत्पादन और आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री जी०एस० ढिल्लो) : (क) 24-डी तथा उनके विभिन्न मिश्रणों (फार्मुलेशन्स) से चावल (वर्षा–सिंचित) गेंहूं, आलू तथा गन्ने में खरपतवारों का नियंत्रण करने में बहुत अच्छा परिणाम दिखाया है। सिफारिश की गई मात्राओं में इन कृमिनाशक दवाओं के प्रयोग से मिट्टी की उर्वरकता पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं दिखायी पड़ता और वे अनुवर्ती फसलों के लिए कोई विषाक्तता नहीं रहने देते हैं।

(ख) (क) को देखते हुए, प्रश्न ही नहीं होता है।

Second Master[1] Plan for Delhi

*377. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are formulating second Master Plan for Delhi so as to check the growing menace of encroachments;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items which appeared in the Times of India of the 25th and 26th October, 1986 respectively under the captions "The Vanishing Pavments" and "Encroachments a major problem"; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI); (a) to (c) The Master Plan of Delhi which has been in operation since 1962 is proposed to be comprehensively revised, with a perspective upto the year 2001, with a view to providing for the planned development and purposeful transformation of the socioeconomic natural and built environment of the city for facing the contemporary challenges.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Encroachments on pavements, public streets, etc. are dealt with by the local authorities concerned in accordance with the provisions of their respective Acts and the TUIes/regulations[bye-laws made thereunder.

Security free loan for weaker sections

*378. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Rural Development Ministers who met recently in Delhi have suggested that the security free bank loans for the weaker sections should be doubled;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made thereat; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?